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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

MAY 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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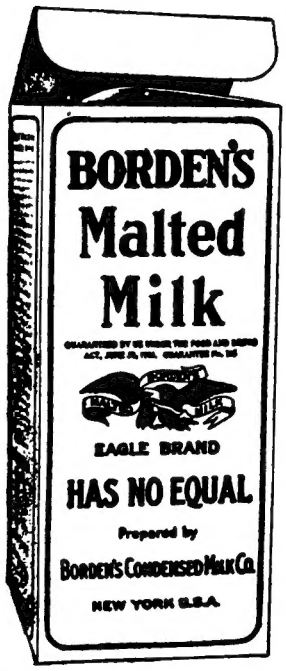

For the best care of the sick and convalescent, a nutritive, easily-digested food is an essential. : :

Fifty-seven years experience and steady advance in the scientific handling of milk, together with the fact that we are and for many years have been the largest manufacturers of Milk Products in the world, justifies us in making the statement that

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Two Letters About a Columbia Record—

From Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 16, 1915.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN: It is my wish that my entire royalties from the sale of Columbia Record No. A-1685, consisting of my recordings of the "Star Spangled Banner" on one side and a band medley of patriotic airs on the other side, shall be turned over to the American Red Cross Society at Washington, D. C., for their relief work in the European countries at war.

This is in accordance with my arrangement with the American Red Cross Society.

This letter is my authorization for you to offer this record for sale, with the understanding that you are to remit these royalties, 25 cents on each record sold, directly to the Society's headquarters.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)
MARGARET WOODROW WILSON.

From Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 16, 1915.

THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN: Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson is extending her assistance in aiding the American Red Cross to secure funds to carry on its relief work in the European countries at war. She proposes to turn over to the American Red Cross her entire royalties from the sale of a special record made by her for your Company. This royalty amounts to 25 cents on each record.

Miss Wilson's generous assistance in the aid of the sufferers is accepted with gratitude, and we appreciate the arrangements that your Company has made to turn directly over to the American Red Cross at Washington the sum of 25 cents from the sale of each record, to be used for the work among the distressed and suffering of all the nations involved in the present war.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

Remember all Columbia records will play on your talking machine if of any standard make. The tone of Columbia records is being complimented.

Ask for Record A-1685, $1.00. This is the patriotic record sung by the daughter of the President of the United States for a patriotic cause.

Columbia

Graphophone Company
Woolworth Building
New York City

DEALERS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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VOLUME TEN NUMBER FIVE

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States, an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10; life membership, $25; patron, $100. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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REPRODUCTION OF A PAINTING OF THE FINISHED DESIGN OF THE NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C., WHICH WILL BE A MEMORIAL TO THE HEROIC WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR. THE ARCHITECTURE IS GEORGIAN-COLONIAL; TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, ARCHITECTS, N. Y.

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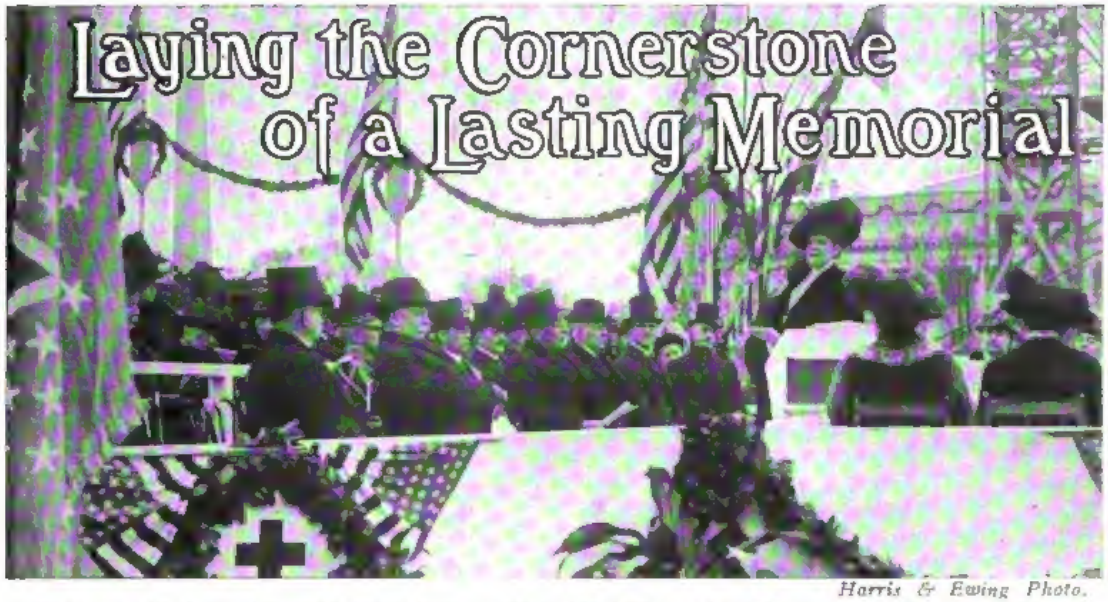
Laying the Cornerstone of a Lasting Memorial



Harris & Ewing Photo.

MISS BOARDMAN ADDRESSING THE DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE AT THE RED CROSS BUILDING SITE.

WITH President Wilson officiating and former President Taft as one of the speakers, the cornerstone of "A Memorial to the Heroic Women of the Civil War," which is to be the permanent national headquarters of the American Red Cross, was laid in Washington on the afternoon of Saturday, March 27, 1915, in the presence of a patriotic assembly of over one thousand persons, while all about fluttered the colorful flags of many nations. High Government officials and Army and Navy officers were present.

This ceremony, conducted with impressive solemnity, marked an important event in the construction of a white marble edifice which, in the words of Mr. Taft, will be "a concrete evidence of the removal of the scars of our sectional conflict and of the complete union of the people of our republic."

While the United States Marine Band softly played "America," the operation of placing the massive cube of marble was participated in by the President, the Former President, Mr. Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross; Assistant Secretary of War, Henry S. Breckenridge, and others, who, trowel in hand, spread mortar for the setting of the stone.

A Patriotic Demonstration

As the stationary engine and giant crane lowered the glistening block sailors from the U. S. S. Mayflower ran up a large American flag accompanied by the Red Cross flag and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The entire audience arose, applauding and cheering.

The ceremony on the whole was most inspiring and represented a blending of humanitarian and patriotic thought. The building is to be a beautiful and majestic monument consecrated to the memory of the women of the Northland and the women of the Southland who, through four years of terrible strife, bore almost unbearable burdens of their own and at the same time ministered devotedly to the wants of the sick and wounded of their respective sides in the great conflict.

Following an invocation by the blind chaplain of the National House of Representatives, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D.D., who as a Union soldier lost his

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sight in the war, Miss Boardman, to whose enterprising effort may be ascribed in considerable measure the success of the building movement, delivered an address reviewing the history of the memorial.

TWO COMRADES ORIGINATE IDEA

Miss Boardman told of Captain James A. Scrymser's origination of the plan for the memorial and his giving $100,000 towards the consummation of it.

Just before his death, in 1896, Major General Francis C. Barlow expressed to his old comrade in arms, Captain Scrymser, his hope and belief that the time would come when in memory of such noble women as Mrs. Barlow, and thousands of others who cared for the sick and wounded during the Civil War, there would be built in Washington the finest monument in the country as a

Harris & Ewing Photo.

THE MEETING OF THE CHIEFS—PRESIDENT WILSON AND FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT, THE PRESIDENT AND THE FORMER PRESIDENT, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Photo by Buck, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT WILSON HOLDING A TROWEL WITH WHICH HE IS ABOUT TO SPREAD MORTAR BENEATH THE MEMORIAL CORNERSTONE. AN ACCOMMODATING WORKMAN IS HURRYING FORWARD WITH A BUCKET OF FRESH MORTAR FOR HIS EMINENT CO-WORKER.

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token of the immense debt of gratitude to these heroic women. Captain Scrymser promised to do his best to carry out this hope.

In 1911 the suggestion for such a memorial was laid before the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by Captain Scrymser and was heartily approved: In 1912, during the administration of President William H. Taft, a bill was passed by the Senate appropriating $400,000 towards the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of such a memorial, provided not less than $300,000 was contributed. On Captain Scrymser's suggestion, it was further provided that the use of the building be given in perpetuity to the American Red Cross, thereafter to be maintained by that organization.

The appropriation failed in conference. At the extra session of Congress in 1913 a second bill was introduced in which the women of the North and South who labored to mitigate the suffering of the sick and wounded during the Civil War were included in the scope of the memorial. This bill was passed in October, 1913, and was signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

$400,000 IS CONTRIBUTED

Contributions to the amount of $400,000 were promptly secured by the Red Cross. The individual contributions were: Captain Scrymser, $100,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, $150,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $50,000; the Rockefeller Foundation, $100,000. For the interior finish of the assembly room, Mrs. Adolphus Busch, $15,000. For interior work, Colonel A. C. Kaufman, $100; Mrs. William K. Jesup, $100.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, of the War Department, representing the Secretary of War, who is Chairman of the Building Commission, was the next speaker and traced the history of the Red Cross organizations from the time Henri Dunant, following the battle of Solferino, first agitated the formation of volunteer societies for the alleviation of suffering on the battlefields and after disasters.

President Wilson, who is President of the American Red Cross, at this point on the program, assisted by Miss Boardman, personally placed in a copper box to fit the hollow of the cornerstone a large number of articles symbolic of the day and bearing upon the Red Cross. Among these articles were a Bible presented by Mrs. Russel Sage for the purpose, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, an American flag, the Red Cross flag, designs, plans and photographs of the building, coins,

THE PRESIDENT ACTUALLY SPREADING THE MORTAR WHILE MR. TAFT GIVES FRIENDLY COUNSEL. STANDING AT THE PRESIDENT'S LEFT ARE MISS BOARDMAN AND COLONEL HARTS.

stamps, Red Cross seals, Mr. Scrymser's reminiscences, copies of the American Red Cross Magazine; photographs of President Wilson and Mr. Taft, the two Presidents of the American Red Cross since its reorganization in 1905, and certain other documents and records. The stone was then placed in position.

In his address following this ceremony, Mr. Taft said in part:

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Photo by Buck, Wash., D. C.

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT SPEAKING AT THE LAYING OF THE MEMORIAL CORNERSTONE.

Seated in the front row, left to right, are—Col. W. W. Harts, Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who is supervising the construction of the memorial; President Wilson, Mr. Justice Lamar, and Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge. In the audience may be seen Secretary of State Bryan and Mrs. Bryan.

"I am here to testify to the importance of the construction of this edifice as a memorial of the past and as an earnest of the future. It is a recognition of moral, rather than physical suffering, agony and service, and therefore of a higher sacrifice even than that of men in war.

"It is a loving testimonial not only to the patriotism of women, but to the silent generosity of their gentle sympathy and affection for their fellow beings, of which the love of the mother, the sister and the daughter are types.

"It is, too, a concrete evidence of the removal of the scars of our sectional conflict and of the complete union of the people of our republic. In its future significance it gives body and substantial form to an instrumentality for the manifestation of the same traits, not only toward our own people, but toward the people of the world.

AN ORGANIZATION TO EXPAND

"The Red Cross is a successor in this country of the sanitary commission of the Civil War, and now exists in most of the countries of the world as a means of ameliorating human disaster and thrusting into the horrors and cruelties of war the touch of humanity and the saving and remedial effect of medical science and trained nursing. In this country its reincorporation by Congress and its revival * * * have demonstrated by actual results the necessity for its existence, the expansion of its organization and the increase of its resources. * * *

"Because of the national significance, both historical and present, of this structure, it is most fitting that the corner stone should be laid by the President of the United States."

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SOLOMON'S WORDS APPLIED

The next speaker was Mr. Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, who eloquently reviewed the heroism of the women of the South during that most unhappy era of American history.

"Nothing is more widely separated than the work of war and the work of woman," said the Justice. "It is hers to beautify and preserve. It is war's to deface and destroy. It is her supreme mission to bring men into the world. It is war's grim purpose to send men out of it. Though she is the greatest sufferer from war; though what to man means glory, to a woman means tragedy, yet she more than any other ameliorates its horrors in cheering the living and comforting the dying."

Mr. Justice Lamar declared that Congress, in enacting the law providing for the Government's part of the building, interpreted the term "heroine" as applied to the women of the Civil War as including those women who gave son or father, husband or brother, to their country, as well as those who nursed the sick in those storehouses of pain, the hospitals, and those who saw their homes destroyed and the careful labor of years perish in a night. The speaker applied to this building the words of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple:

"If there be in this land famine; if there be pestilence, blasting, mildew or locusts; if their enemy besiege them in the land; whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, then may the sufferer's prayer be heard, and this be a place from which relief is sent"

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D D., Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

CAPT. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, OF NEW YORK AN ACTIVE WORKER FOR THE BUILDING AND A VERY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR TO THE FUND.

BUILDING IS GEORGIAN COLONIAL

The Memorial to the Heroic Women of the Civil War, which will be the national headquarters in perpetuity of the American Red Cross, is being constructed of white Vermont marble in a style generally known as Georgian-Colonial –a style of architecture which prevailed in the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, and was called Georgian because it followed more closely the English architecture of that time than the French of Louis XV and Louis XVI.

Marching around the building will be stately Corinthian columns two stories in height, with ornamental cornice above. There will be a balustrade and an attic story. The building will be two and a half stories high, in other words, exclusive of the basement. The interior columns and the entrance hall are of Doric design and the decoration of the large assembly room will be Colonial, with Corinthian pilasters and cornice surmounted by a coved ceiling with penetrations.

A marble tablet on the landing of the main stairway will bear the words: "A Memorial Erected by the United States Government and Patriotic Citizens to the Women of the North and the Women of the South, Held in Loving Memory by a Now United Country, that Their Labors to Mitigate the Sufferings of the Sick and Wounded in War May be Forever

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Perpetuated, this Building is Dedicated to the Service of the American Red Cross."

It is hoped that two memorial windows will be placed in the assembly hall by the cooperation of the Women's Relief Corps and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

SITE IS AN ENTIRE SQUARE.

The site of the building is the entire city square bounded by D and E and 17th and 18th Streets Northwest, and is between the Corcoran Art Gallery and D. A. R. Continental Hall. It should be ready for occupancy early in 1916.

The Building Commission consists of: President Woodrow Wilson, President of the American Red Cross; Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison; Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, and Representative James L. Slayden, of Texas. Colonel William W. Harts, U. S. A., Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, is executive disbursing officer for the Commission, and is supervising the construction of the building. The plans for the building were approved, as required by law, by the Fine Arts Commission. The architects are Messrs. Trowbridge & Livingston, of New York, and the builders are the Boyle-Robertson Construction Company, Inc., of Washington, who received the contract following a canvass of competitive bids.

THE SIGN OF THE RED CROSS

(Translated from the French legendary poem "Le Brassard," of Vte. de Borrelli, by Harriet N. Ralston)

The Goddess of Pity was winging her way
Afar to the field where a young soldier lay,—
(So humble a victim of War's cruel aim,
Yet Love's ministrations the wounded may claim!)

In touch of her fingers, the soldier found rest;
The Goddess again would continue her quest,
But paused, as she listened to murmurings low,—
"The Name of this Angel, Oh, would I might know!"

She smilingly sought out a white linen band,—
All untaught in letters, yet deft was here hand,—
She dipped in his life-blood her finger so fair,—
And pressed the fine linen,—lo! Red Cross was there!

The Daughters of France, loving legend, and charm,
Now wear the Red Cross as a sign on their arm!

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EIGHT MONTHS OF EUROPEAN RELIEF WORK

A Summary of the War Activities of the American Red Cross from August 1, 1914, to April 8, 1915

By MABEL T. BOARDMAN

IN ISSUING THE SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT FOR 1915 OF OUR EUROPEAN WAR RELIEF WORK, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAKES A MOST EARNEST APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS.

On August 13, 1914, President Wilson, President of the American Red Cross—which was created by Act of Congress, the volunteer aid society of the United States under the Treaty of Geneva—appealed for funds to carry out its humane purpose of rendering aid to the sick and wounded in war.

Since then no appeal for financial aid has been issued by the President or the National Officers. The people responded generously from all parts of the country, but the magnitude of the Red Cross work and the vast extent of the field involved in its labors have rapidly diminished its funds and demonstrated the great need for further financial aid.

All contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the local Red Cross Treasurers.

PERSONNEL

Surgeons	63
Nurses	217
Sanitary Commission	12
Total	292

This personnel are in charge as follows:—

2 English units,	American Women's Hospital, Paignton.
2 French units,	Hospital at Pau.
1 French unit, assisting,	Alliance Hospital, Yvetot.
2 Russian units,	Hospital at Kief.
2 German units,	Hospital at Gleichwitz and Kossel.
2 Austro-Hungarian units,	Hospitals at Vienna and Budapest.
3 Serbian units,	Hospitals at Belgrade.
2 Belgian units,	Under Dr. DePage, of the Belgian Red Cross.

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For a field hospital in France under the British Red Cross 3 more surgeons and 8 nurses will be sent May 1, and 4 more nurses have been requested for the units in Germany. These will bring the total number up to 307. The hospital at Yvetot asked for 2 additional surgeons and 7 nurses, but the Red Cross hesitates to promise more until further public contributions are received.

Of the 6 surgeons and 12 nurses of Serbian units No. 2 and No. 3, 5 of the surgeons and 9 of the nurses have been ill with typhus fever, the cases of Dr. James F. Donnelly and Dr. Ernest P. Magruder terminating fatally. Dr. Ryan and one or two of the nurses of unit No. 1, have also suffered from the fever.

Mr. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, whose services have been given to the Rockefeller Commission, after investigating Serbian conditions, cabled that the typhus fever epidemic overshadows everything and that there is also danger of a cholera epidemic. As such a situation was a menace not only to Serbia but to the surrounding countries, the American Red Cross, at the suggestion and with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, has sent a Sanitary Commission of experts to Europe to aid in the control of these epidemics, under the directorship of Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases of Harvard University. The Commission has been accepted by the Serbian Government, which promises the necessary authority for the enforcement of its regulations. Satisfactory arrangements have been made in Paris for full co-operation between this Commission and Commissions sent by Great Britain and France.

SUPPLIES PURCHASED

Cotton	pounds	937,900
Gauze, surgical	yards	832,000
Crenoline	yards	65,000
Bandages, assorted sizes	No.	924,600
Adhesive plaster	yards	32,500
Chloroform and Ether	pounds	23,110
Medicines of different kinds	pounds	4,870
Medicines—compressed tablets	No.	680,000
Medicines—hypodermic tablets	No.	98,000
Disinfectants—assorted	pounds	26,936
Disinfectants—Bichloride tablets	No.	48,000
Disinfectants—Tincture of Iodine	quarts	780
Plaster of Paris	pounds	1,800

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Surgical instruments of various kinds	No.	1,573
Operating room accessories including 13 sterilizing outfits, 1,632 pairs surgeons rubber gloves, instrument trays, operating tables, etc.	pieces	2,998
Hospital equipment, including 1,536 rubber sheets, blankets, bed rests, pillows, crutches, etc.	cases	50
U. S. Army Field Hospital Outfits (3) including tentage	cases	423
U. S. Army Field Medical Outfits	No.	20
Ligatures for sewing wounds	No.	98,000
Antitoxin, anti-typhoid	doses	20,000
Antitoxin, Tetanus	doses	55,000
Smallpox vaccine	tubes	10,000
Blankets	No.	10,208
Stretchers	No.	9,240
Shawls	No.	2,211
Coats	No.	516
Sweaters for women and children	No.	1,740
Foods for Red Cross personnel, consisting of canned soups, malted milk, tea, coffee and cocoa	cases	50
Motor ambulances	No.	19

A brief summary of supplies purchased for the Sanitary Commission, particularly for disinfecting purposes, is added:—

Disinfectants, including 108,783 pounds of sulphur, 200,000 bichloride of mercury tablets, 20 barrels phinotas oil, 2,000 gallons kerosene, 200 gallons formaldehyde, permanganate of potash, etc.

Other necessary sanitary equipment, consisting in part of laundry outfit, 20 barrels of flour for making paste, 3,896 pounds of paper tape, 200 Dutch ovens, 300 iron pans, kettles, tool chests, step ladders, paste brushes, spray pumps, 1,100 cakes soap, etc.

Two complete laboratory outfits for investigation purposes were included, together with a large quantity of cholera bacterin, a motor truck for carrying the materials, tents, ward tents, etc.

There have been received at the Red Cross warehouse, Bush Terminal, 7,668 cases and 2,887 packages of donated hospital garments, surgeon's supplies and clothing; valued at over $500,000.

These boxes contain, approximately:—

Garments and clothing (articles)	350,000
Surgical dressings	950,000
Hospital linen and blankets	29,956
Absorbent cotton (pounds)	76,224
Gauze (yards)	102,650
Anesthetics (pounds)	30,865

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Also large quantities of surgical instruments, rubber gloves, hot water bottles, rubber sheeting, iodine, adhesive plaster, borax, antitoxins, safety pins, yarns, etc.

A large number of boxes were received from Red Cross Chapters, the Vacation War Relief Committee, the Salvation Army, the Public Interest League, and emergency war relief committees, while many others were sent by individuals and firms.

These supplies have been shipped to the Red Cross Societies, to various hospitals and committees in Europe and Asia, and for the American Sanitary Commission work.

A large quantity of supplies and one of the field hospital equipments were purchased on the order of the American Ambulance at Paris, for which payment has been made.

Mr. Irving T. Bush has continued his generous donation of the use of the large warehouse at the Bush Terminal for the collection of supplies free of all charge, and Mr. Cleveland Dodge has paid the salaries of an efficient packing and shipping force.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ALL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ACCOUNTS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE AUDITED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Receipts			$1,390,032
Special from Rockefeller Foundation for Sanitary Commission			25,000
			$1,415,032
Cash transmitted		$379,380	
Designated contributions	$181,680		
Undesignated contributions	197,700		
Salaries of Surgeons and Nurses		137,420	
Travel and maintenance of personnel; transportation of supplies on land and sea, including freight, drayage, expressage, lighterage, pilotage, etc.		105,359	
War insurance		10,138	
Equipments and outfits		30,173	
Supplies purchased		330,021	
Miscellaneous		2,333	
Sanitary Commission—appropriated for transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries and maintenance		50,000	
Salaries and maintenance for six months additional and return of personnel (estimated)		176,000	
Designated contributions to be transmitted		22,365	
			1,243,189
Balance			$171,843

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FUNDS TRANSMITTED

Funds have been transmitted to aid in the maintenance of the work of the American Ambulance at Paris, the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, the American Red Cross Hospitals at Munich. the hospitals at Gleichwitz and Kossel, Germany; Vienna and Budapest, the Alliance Hospital, Yvetot; the Hospital at Kief, Russia; the American Relief Clearing House, Paris; the Prisoners' Bureau of the International Committee of Geneva; Belgian relief in Holland, the Red Cross of the Netherlands; the British, French and American mission hospitals in Turkey; the English hospital at Smyrna, hospital and relief work at Beirut, Syria, Jewish relief in Palestine, refugee relief, Tabriz, Persia; Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia; the British Red Cross Intelligence Department.

IT IS DESIRED TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT NO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ARE PAID FROM THE RELIEF FUND. ALL SUCH EXPENSES, WHICH, TO DATE AMOUNT TO $11,291, HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

THIS IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED SINCE AUGUST 1, 1914, AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, BASING ITS APPEAL ON THIS RECORD, ASKS FOR FURTHER GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAINTAIN ITS HUMANITARIAN SERVICE.

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BATTLING WITH TYPHUS

An American Commission of Eminent Plague Experts and Sanitarians is Struggling with South Europe's Terrible Scourge—The Toll

By THE EDITOR

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

NOT a whit too soon was started the joint crusade of the American Red Cross, Rockefeller Foundation and Serbian Relief Committee to check the ravages of epidemic diseases in Southeast Europe—in an inviting and limitless field created by the most cruel and widespread war in the annals of man. The plague—the loathsome typhus—has moved in all directions from the central part of Serbia, its apparent seat.

The mortality rate has been so high, even among surgeons and nurses, that the ominousness of pestilence is more startling than the serious aspects of the war itself.

As the result of a combination of diseases and wounds, but mainly because of typhus and typhoid, with some cholera, approximately 100,000 persons have perished in and around the vicinity of Serbia since the war began. Two out of six American Red Cross surgeons sent to South Serbia have died, and five of these six surgeons and nine of twelve enrolled American Red Cross trained nurses, originally stationed at Gevgelia, have been in the grip of typhus and the cerebral disorder which accompanies it. Serbia has lost 105 doctors from typhus. Four of the British Red Cross workers died of it in Uskub. Two surgeons and three nurses of the Russian Red Cross corps died of it in Nish. So sadly depleted by typhus were the ranks of the Dutch Red Cross contingents in Serbia that they were all withdrawn from the country. The same is true of the Greek Red Cross hospital units in Serbia and Montenegro, both having been withdrawn.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who visited the American Red Cross hospital in Belgrade recently, is quoted in cable dispatches as saying: "One can scarcely imagine the terrible ravages of typhus in Serbia. It is far worse than typhoid fever and even worse than the black plague." Bulgaria is reported to have established a rigid quarantine against Serbia. Austria is suffering greatly from typhus.

The Montenegrin Government has, through the American Minister at Athens, Greece, besought the American Red Cross to extend the sanitary work into that country, where "there is much typhus and a great dearth of doctors, medicines, and disinfectants." The Minister cables that the Montenegrin authorities "earnestly beg" this aid. Later, Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador to Rome, made a similar appeal.

EMINENT COMMISSION AT WORK

Since the issuance of the April number of this magazine the plan therein outlined for the sending of a commission of eminent American sanitarians and plague experts to the Serbian quarter has crystallized, and such a commission, headed by Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases in the Harvard Medical School, and equipped with many thousands of dollars' worth of sanitary paraphernalia and supplies, is now in that section of the blighted area, doing its utmost for the welfare of all of Continental Europe. The greatest care was exercised by the American Red Cross in the selection of the personnel of this commission, with the highly valued counsel of Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who is Chairman of the War Relief Board of the American Red Cross. Consequently the body of experienced men sent abroad is a truly notable one and should make head-

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way in coping with the pestilential odds if it is within the power of human beings to do so.

Dr. Strong and most of his assistants on the commission, numbering some ten physicians and sanitarians, have risked their lives more than once for the United States Government in the paths of deadly

DR. RICHARD P. STRONG, OF HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, WHO IS DIRECTING THE HUGE SANITARY WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN SERBIA. HE IS ONE OF THE FOREMOST PLAGUE EXPERTS IN THE WORLD

epidemics; and it was as the representative of the American Red Cross in the Mukden pneumonic plague conference of 1911, when Manchurians were being swept into the beyond in hundreds of thousands by the pestilence, that Dr. Strong first won international recognition. This plague corrupted the lungs of its victims in a trice and was, if the term may be used, savagely infectious. By the coughing of a victim pneumonic plague bacilli were conveyed to sensitized plates held a distance of ten feet away. The percentage of deaths among those contracting the malady was well up in the nineties. Dr. Strong, who was chosen by the delegates of the various countries to edit the general and official report of the conference, and his associates, while handling the patients and developing the cultures, had to swath themselves heavily. They found that the germs could, in some cases, penetrate a thickness of four inches of bandaging materials such as they wrapped about their faces, and yet they could not wear a thicker nose-and-mouth protector for the reason that it was very difficult to breathe through it. Yet they went ahead and accomplished a great deal for science and humanity in this heroic way, while actually within the clutch of Death's bony fingers. Eventually they suppressed this voracious epidemic.

DR. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER, OF WASHINGTON

The second American Red Cross Surgeon to sacrifice his life for humanity in the typhus belt of South Europe. He was a Fellow of the Amer[illegible]

PLAGUE EXPERTS SELECTED

The chief sanitary inspector on the commission is Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, for sixteen years in the Government

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A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS-ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION SANITARY COMMISSION, PHOTOGRAPHED ON BOARD THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAM SHIP *DUCA D'AOSTA*, SHORTLY BEFORE SAILING FOR SERBIA.

Left to Right.—Dr. Andrew W. Sellards, clinical laboratory assistant; Dr. George C. Shattuck, clinical assistant; W. S. Standifer, assistant sanitary inspector; Dr. F. B. Grinnell, assistant sanitary inspector, Luis de la Pena, assistant sanitary inspector; Dr. Hanz Zinsser, bacteriologist; Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, chief sanitary inspector; Hobart D. Brink, Storekeeper; Dr. B. W. Caldwell, hospital administrator.

service, during which time he made a special study of tropical medicine and directed the suppression of a plague of diseases in Manila and a malaria epidemic at Fort Washington. Dr. Jackson, whose home is Spartanburg, S. C., took his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; is the author of books on tropical medicines, and was a member of the Government Commission for Sanitary and Malarial Survey, during which experience he had much typhoid work

Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology of Columbia University, is serving as bacteriologist on the commission. He has been a member of the Medical Examining Board of New York State and has been bacteriologist to several big hospitals in New York. The clinical laboratory assistant is Dr. Andrew W. Sellards, of Harvard Medical School, a Johns Hopkins man, who has fought cholera in the Philippines and who was a member of the Harvard expedition which investigated tropical diseases in South America in 1913. Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Harvard Medical School, where he is Assistant in Clinical Medicine, is clinical assistant on the commission; Dr. D. W. Caldwell, of Effingham, Ill., who was one of General Gorgas' aides in the Panama clean-up campaign, is hospital administrator, and Dr. F. B. Grinnell, Instructor in Preventive Medicines in Harvard Medical School; W. S. Standifer, of Birmingham, Ala., and Luis de la Pena, of Panama, who were with General Gorgas in Panama, are assistant sanitary inspectors. Charles S. Eby, of Washington, D. C., lately connected with the United States Immigration Service, is disbursing officer and secretary. Hobart D. Brink, of the United States Army Hospital Corps, until this assignment at-

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tached to Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, is the commission's storekeeper.

Dr. Strong and Mr. Eby, carrying with them a large supply of anti-cholera treatments and sanitary stores, sailed for Serbia via Naples two weeks ahead of the remainder of the party, who left by the same route early in April with much additional equipment. Among the items in these shipments of sanitary supplies

DR. STRONG IN ONE OF THE AUTOPSY ROOMS IN MUKDEN DURING THE FRIGHTFUL MANCHURIAN PNEUMONIC PLAGUE OF 1911. HE IS SHOWN WITH FACE HEAVILY BANDAGED AND WEARING GREAT GOGGLES WHILE MAKING BACTERIOLOGICAL CULTURES.

are some fifty-four tons of sulphur, about $5,000 worth of cholera bacterin, large quantities of alcohol, kerosene, soap, bichloride, permanganate of potash, formaldehyde, mercurial ointment, twenty barrels of phinotus oil, spray pumps Dutch ovens and kettles for boiling clothes.

DR. MAGRUDER'S DEATH

At this writing the American Red Cross has suffered the loss of two of its valued surgeons in Serbia from typhus. As in the sad case of Dr. James F. Donnelly, of Brooklyn, who died in Gevgelia in February, American Red Cross headquarters was grievously shocked by the receipt of intelligence of the death of Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, of Washington, early in April. Dr. Magruder died in Belgrade, to which point he had been transferred along with other American Red Cross surgeons and nurses who had been in Gevgelia. It is undoubtedly due to the efforts of Dr. Magruder and Dr. Ethan F. Butler, of Washington, the latter the only one out of the six American Red Cross surgeons originally in Gevgelia to escape typhus, that most of the party succeeded in conquering the disease in themselves. Dr. Magruder, Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith and other American Red Cross surgeons had gone to Belgrade to aid Dr. Edward W. Ryan, director of American Red Cross work in the Serbian capital, in combating disease and in caring for thousands of wounded Serbians and Austrians. Dr. Ryan and Dr. Magruder were both taken down with typhus, the latter succumbing to it in five days. Dr. Ryan at last reports was convalescing. Dr. Magruder is survived by a wife and two children, who are with her mother, Lady MacGregor, in Lochearnhead, Scotland, to which point they repaired shortly after the Doctor accepted the Red Cross commission to Serbia, and an aged father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Magruder, of Annapolis, Md. Mr. Magruder had had some twelve years' hospital experience, was for four years Superintendent of the Emergency Hospital in Washington, and for five years immediately preceding his departure for Europe was Professor of Clinical Surgery in Georgetown University. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

American Red Cross headquarters in Washington received the following pathetic cablegram from Dr. V. M. Soubotitch, General Secretary of the Ser-

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON, WHO HAS CONVEYED BRITISH RED CROSS UNITS TO SERBIA, TALKING TO DR EDWARD W RYAN, DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK IN BELGRADE, THE SERBIAN CAPITAL. DR. RYAN FELL A VICTIM TO TYPHUS WHILE CARING FOR THOUSANDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. HE IS NOW CONVALESCENT

bian Red Cross, at Nish, two days after Dr. Magruder's death:

"Our deepest condolences on Dr. Magruder's death at Belgrade. We ourselves have lost 105 doctors."

"It may not be in accordance with the genius of the age to erect individual monuments to their memory," says an editorial in the *Washington Post*, concerning the deaths of Doctors Donnelly and Magruder, and the many other surgeons and trained nurses who have made the greatest of sacrifices for humanity's sake in the European war region. "Waiving this requirement, one might be built for them all, with base so broad that it will yet be found standing after the towering shafts to the military heroes have fallen."

Certainly the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission has an all-important work before it!

And in the face of these appalling facts, voluntary offers from American Red Cross enrolled trained nurses and from surgeons for service in the typhus-ridden belt of Europe continue to pour into headquarters

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Serbian typhus germs may learn something to their advantage by communicating with Sr. Stegomia, Panama.—*Boston Transcript.*

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MEETING THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS

By HELEN SCOTT HAY (Sister Helen)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Russia was among the pioneers in Red Cross work. When the marvelous Florence Nightingale, with her band of volunteer English nurses, was struggling to save scores of thousands of English, French, and Turkish wounded and diseased soldiers, following the battles of Inkerman and Balaklava, the Grand Duchess Helen Pavlovna of Russia and Princess Charlotte of Wurtemburg were directing the work of several hundred women of St. Petersburg and Moscow in an effort to mitigate the inexpressible suffering on the Russian side of the Crimea. So Russia has had much experience in war-nursing, and there is no more ardent and successful director of Red Cross work than Her Imperial Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorovna, the president and protectress of the Russian Red Cross. Miss Helen Scott Hay, long enrolled as an American Red Cross trained nurse and until a few months ago the superintendent of the big Cook County Hospital in Chicago, is a supervising nurse in a corps of twenty-four American Red Cross trained nurses attached to hospital units C and H in Kief, Russia. The two American Red Cross units, including six surgeons, have had under their charge a large hospital operated in the Polytechnic Institute in Kief.*

IT is when they come to us weary, oh so weary, a long line of limping, feeble folk, and streams of stretchers come to us bearing the totally incapacitated, that one feels it is War, and senses in some small degree the awful slaughter going on miles away. It is a slaughter that wrecks thousands of lives and makes strong men in a minute as helpless and defenseless as babies. And when they leave, I believe it's even sadder. With us I am sure these good soldiers are happy. It is most gratifying to know the affection that springs up in their hearts for all the "Amerikansky" Sisters, even with the most querulous and irritable, as soon as they have been here a single day or so!

Every Russian soldier who has been here is our friend and grateful adherent. And so when orders come for them to leave it is quite likely to be a great sadness for them. Perhaps they go to a convalescent home where care and living are very ordinary, perhaps to a smaller hospital where American methods do not prevail, rarely it is for a period at home, and occasionally it's "to the front."

THE SOLDIER'S DEPARTURE

And when we see them all ready to go forth to, God knows what! fate, the dirty, bloody battle clothes upon them, perhaps an arm or leg or foot gone, an eye or jaw or some other serious disfigurement, or permanent disability, it makes one heartsick. When they came we knew we could help them for a while, now as they go from us we know it will be hardship and suffering for them at best.

From a box sent by the Hartford Chapter of the American Red Cross we had a few pairs of hose, lengths of flannel for cholera bands, outing flannel pajama suits, etc. And it has been such a joy to fit up some of the neediest of the outgoing ones with a warm garment or two. Once a young man who had a lung injury, and who was thin and poor, was given one of the beautiful pajama suits, his mother standing by. She wept for very joy and gratitude. The cholera bands, for which there is no call just now, I have improvised into feet cloths that the Russian peasants are fond of, to take the place of hose. Especially in the case of foot injuries and bandaged members these flannels have been most

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THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY VISITING A RED CROSS HOSPITAL NEAR THE AUSTRO-POLISH BORDER

acceptable. Dr. Newton gave me permission to buy a few needed comforts, also. And so I now have a lot of warm flannel squares for the feet and some beautiful, long wool hose and mittens.

COMMON ARTICLES ARE LUXURIES

There are times when to use the same qualifying adjective for a Sistine Madonna or a sunset and a pair of wool hose and a pajama suit would seem quite out of order, but not so here and now, where even the most gorgeous of paintings or sunsets don't count.

There are thirty-five good fellows leaving today. What a joy it would be if you could only see and hear them. And we don't need any extensive knowledge of Russian to know they leave us with their everlasting gratitude and blessings. And it is indeed a blessed privilege to serve them. Our sanitairs, the soldiers appointed for all the work here with us, are good fellows too. We nurses gave them for Christmas each an Ingersoll watch (or the European as-near-as-could-be equal, which I fear is pretty poor), and now as they go home for brief vacations we try to send little gifts to the wives and babies, and there are always plenty of these babies, and not infrequently some arrived since father's departure. The common soldier gets 75 kopecks (37½ cents) a month; so we feel sure these little gifts are acceptable.

TWO CHRISTMASES CELEBRATED

The difference between the Russian calendar and our calendar gave us two Christmases and two New Years, and all these occasions were quite merry. On our American Christmas eve the soldiers peering over the balustrade were invited in and enjoyed all our fun quite as much as we did. For their Christmas there was a tree and presents provided for all the patients, candy, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, etc. A magician and Russian singer and balalaika player gave a taking program first, and then the gifts were passed and all were happy. During Christmas week there was given a concert of Little Russia Christmas songs that was very much enjoyed by patients, nurses, and all. The players, fifty men and women, form a local conservatory here, all in Little Russia's picturesque peasant costume, and the whole was wonderfully attractive, the unaccompanied songs by the splendidly trained choir and the music as unusual as the

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dress. We have so many holidays here, seems to me they are as plenty and as fatal as the graves in China. So we had the day when they bless the waters, and some more "name days," and so on; and just now all the Russian Sisters are off a day each because following a most unusual event everybody takes three days off.

The event in this case was Czar Nicholas' visit to Kief. It had long been rumored he was coming, but he came not, and then at length they said he truly was coming Tuesday, the 9th. And the way the sanitairs were started to working made it seem there was this time some truth in the statement. We had a grand cleaning up when we moved in here, with additional embellishments for our "opening," and now after the lapse of two months or more I was glad to see this unusual diligence again everywhere. One chandelier received special attention which the electrician said had never in its fourteen years been cleaned before.

A RECEPTION AT THE STATION

No one knew that the Czar would come to our hospital, but anyhow we all rejoiced over the preparations. Tuesday he arrived in town and many saw him, though none went from our hospital. We waited and hoped, but at four o'clock instead a "high-up" general came with the medals or so to be distributed and with the Czar's regrets. We were disappointed that he didn't come to us. The general gave medals to the most seriously wounded, or rather to a few of them. We received word that by imperial decree we American doctors and nurses all were to be at the station to see His Majesty, and his failure to come here was therefore not quite so disappointing. So at five o'clock we all left in sleighs. We were taken to the much-decorated rooms designed for his reception and from which his train was to leave. Fortunately we had been advised to wear our caps and full uniforms, and these were much prettier than our coats, which are ugly and shabby now.

Many soldiers and cadets first marched in and took positions in the second room from the door—nice, bright-looking chaps who will soon be the officers at the front, I dare say. Then special guests began arriving. I do not think there could have been any reception whatever for them, from the time there was, but there were perhaps fifty or so of the nobility hereabouts, people of wealth and position, and those high up in military, naval and Red Cross circles. Many of the ladies were in full dress and the men in full court uniform, among which latter were the gentlemen of the Czar's chamber and the like. One personage from whose gorgeousness we could scarcely take our eyes was a

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, KIEF, RUSSIA, WHICH WAS CONVERTED INTO AN AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

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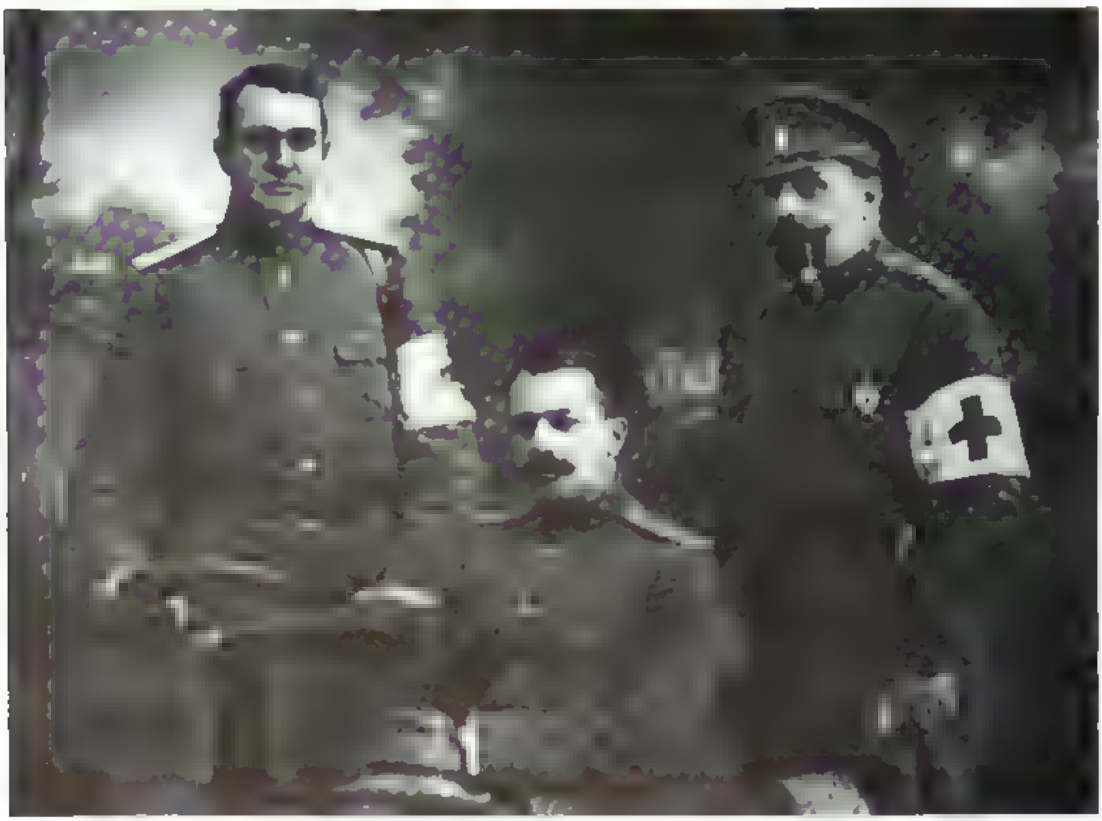
Cossack in the most splendid trappings mortal mind could possibly conceive, it would seem. He almost shared honors with His Majesty in the splendor of his apparel.

Among those arriving and passing through to the station platform were the Princess Yoshville, the Terstcheskes (very wealthy philanthropists), and Mme. Olga Petrovna Vitalli, whose brother is now Ambassador to France. The greetings these people gave us we felt was the cause of others immediately being interested in us. We were stationed in the first room from the entrance, the doctors first and then we three supervisors next, etc. We waited long, perhaps one and a half hours, but the coming of so many people combined to make it less wearisome.

At length we knew the Czar was near from the shouts of the people who had been waiting outside to see him all this time. And soon an automobile drew up from which he descended—the Czar of all the Russias! looking very simple in the same identical colonel's uniform such as our own younger doctors are wearing. Dr. Egbert being a general, the Czar saluted him. At first he didn't grasp just who we were. But it was a positive joy to see his face light up with unmistakable pleasure when the Red Cross official said we were Americans. He shook hands with all the doctors and spoke briefly with them, and then with the three supervisors, and I found myself talking to him.

CZAR HAS KINDLY, GENTLE MANNER

He was so friendly, so simple, and had such a nice, kindly face and gentle way. The first thing he said to me was, "I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long." Wasn't that unselfish of him? Then he asked where our hospital was, said he had heard about it, and thanked us "for the good care you are giving my soldiers." He talked with many as he went



DR. EDWARD H. EGBERT, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, STANDING BAREHEADED, WHO HAS BEEN DIRECTING RED CROSS OPERATIONS IN THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, KIEF, RUSSIA, AND TWO OF HIS RUSSIAN ASSISTANTS. DR. EGBERT WAS GIVEN THE RANK OF GENERAL IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

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down the line and won us all by his directness and simplicity.

I am sure the other people present were surprised to see how much attention he gave us and how friendly he was. It certainly is a constant joy and comfort to think how much prestige and importance we gain from the standing of our dear old "Uncle Sam."

After us he greeted the soldiers with a few speeches, and in a trice was in his car and from the platform waved farewell, while the soldiers sent up cheer after cheer.

One nice little story told of him was that at the railway station hospital which he had visited just before he came to us he found a mere boy of a soldier who was wounded, whom he took in his arms and kissed. I'm sure he has a kind heart. He shows it in his face. And I can say "Long live the Czar" with sincerity.

This afternoon we had another important general visit us. He asked one soldier (as they all do) how he got along with the American Sisters speaking no Russian. And the soldier replied, "What need to understand when they do everything for you," using affectionate terms when speaking. And always they assure their interrogators that they do understand us perfectly and get along "octess horosko," meaning "very well."

Thirty-five men left this afternoon, and my hand is warm with their grateful kisses.

MORE NURSES OFF TO THE FRONT

TWENTY-FOUR American Red Cross trained nurses sailed the middle of the past month to serve six months with the Belgian Red Cross under Dr. De Page, Surgeon General of the Belgian Army, as an additional contribution to the war relief work in that country. They will be stationed in Hopital l'Ocean at La Panne. It is a group of splendid nurses selected by Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. Most of them gave up splendid positions in this country in leading hospitals to accept this service at considerably less pay than they were getting, and also to face dangers and hardships. These nurses are: Misses Dorothy M. Ferree, Hannah P. Guthrie, Lillian E. Wilsey, Helen Barclay, Lydia D. Shrope, Margaret H. Haggerty, M. Elizabeth Long, of Philadelphia; Miss Ruth Sherman Bentley, of Brooklyn; Misses Agnes M. Ward, Eva Emmons, Laura Wood Coons, of New York; Miss Augusta Morse, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Florence E. Fisher, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Misses Sarah L. Halsey, Johanne Ericson, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Viola M. Visel, of Highwood, Conn.; Miss Eva Isabel Johnson, of New Haven, Conn.; Misses Mary B. Gorman, Nellie Manning, of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Miss Luella Ross, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Miss Anna C. Robinson, of St. Louis; Miss Alotta May Lentell, of Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Miss Eliza Orvis, of Taunton, Mass.; Miss M. Elsie Druggan, of Columbus, Ohio.

There recently sailed for Serbia, to reinforce Dr. Edward W. Ryan's American Red Cross unit in Belgrade, three Ohio Red Cross nurses. They accepted commissions for this duty knowing that Serbia is in the throes of a typhus epidemic and that Belgrade has suffered much from this ugly disease. These nurses are Misses Edna Pfleiderer and Helen B. Van Meter, of Cleveland, and Miss Margaret Murday, of Columbus.

Four American Red Cross trained nurses recently departed for Austria to take the places of nurses who have had six months' duty there. They are Miss Minnie Hausmann, of New York; Miss Stephanie Phole, of Philadelphia, and Misses Minnie Heuermann and Nellie Heinzelman, of St. Louis.

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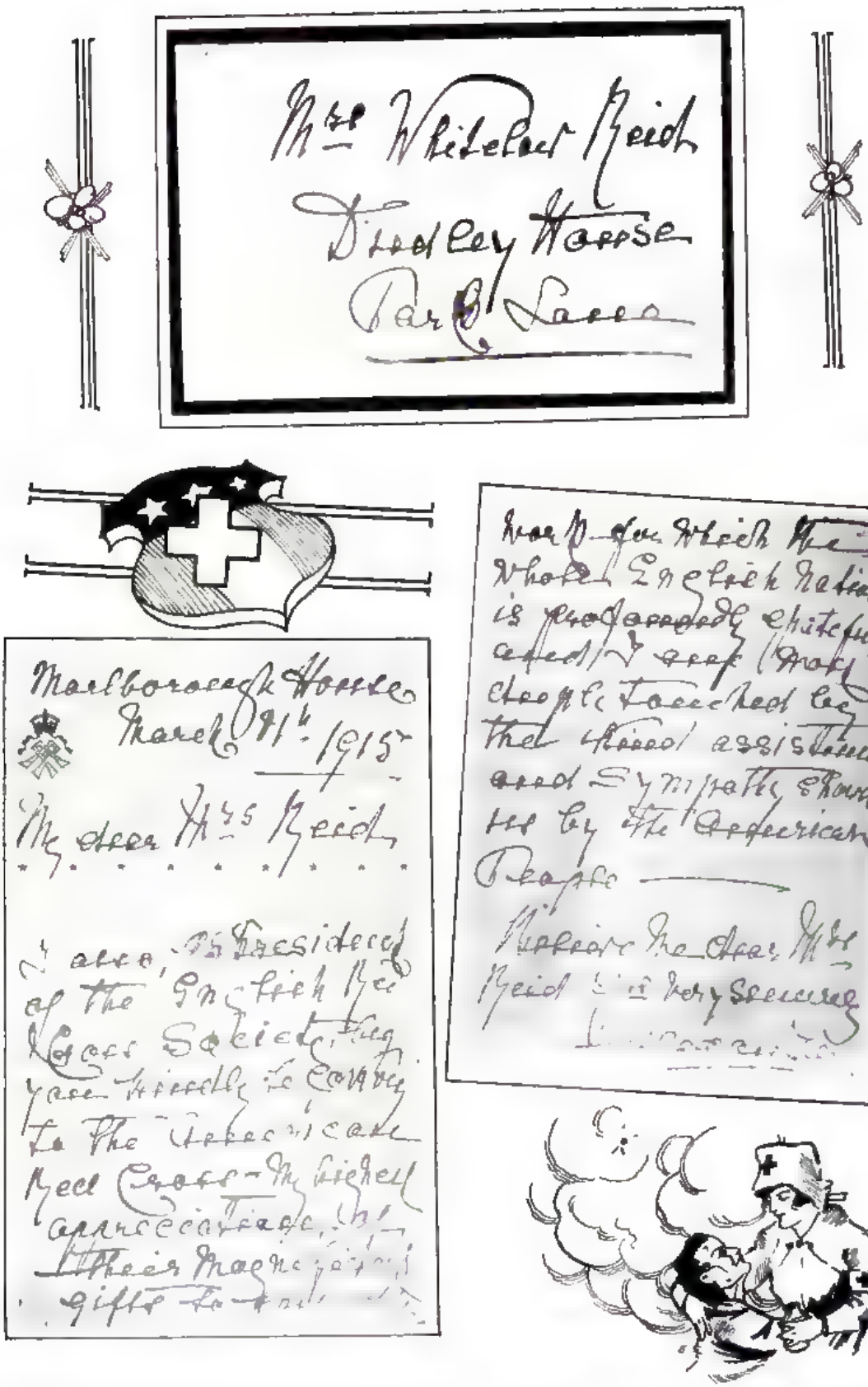

PHOTOGRAPHS OF A LETTER FROM QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO MRS. WHITELAW REID ABOUT THE EUROPEAN RELIEF ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. (*See* 'Grateful Acknowledgments from Abroad.')

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GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM ABROAD

Despite the uncertain mail service between the United States and the European belligerent nations, due to the intense naval warfare, the American Red Cross continues to receive letters from both sides in the conflict assuring the organization of the gratitude of the distressed peoples over the receipt of medical and surgical supplies and money contributions for hospital work, as well as of their appreciation of the services of the many skilled surgeons and trained nurses distributed among the nations at war by Uncle Sam's official humanitarian association.

WHILE it is far from the purpose of this magazine to indulge in praise of the organization publishing it, or any part of that organization, it must be recognized by everyone that, in its educational campaign in the interest of humanity and in disseminating information about the activities of the American Red Cross in various parts of the world, it is but due the many thousands of big-hearted American citizens, whose liberal contributions make possible these activities, to inform them through this medium just how their donations are received abroad. The Red Cross is ever mindful of the fact that its preparedness and system is merely an instrument for the alleviation of human suffering in the hands of the American nation.

Queen Alexandra Writes

On another page will be found photographs of parts of a letter written with her own hand by Her Majesty, Alexandra, the Queen Mother of England, President of the English Red Cross Society, to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the late American Ambassador to the Court of St. James and a highly valued patroness of the American Red Cross. After some personal expressions, Queen Alexandra says:

"I also as President of the English Red Cross Society beg you kindly to convey to the American Red Cross my highest appreciation of their magnificent gifts to this noble work, for which the whole English nation is profoundly grateful.

"I am most deeply touched by the kind assistance and sympathy shown us by the American People

"Believe me, dear Mrs. Reid,

"Yours very sincerely,

"ALEXANDRA"

In addition to the letter from Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Reid has forwarded to the American Red Cross from London a letter she lately received from Sir William Garstin, Chief of the Supply Division of the British Red Cross, in which he says in part:

"I really find it difficult to find words to thank you, and I find it equally difficult to try to make those generous people in America understand how greatly their kindness is appreciated by us in England. I know that neither you nor they want to be thanked, but this knowledge does not lessen my feelings on the subject. The gifts that have been sent to us from America have been quite splendid and now I see from Miss Boardman's letter that they are sending us another valuable consignment of medical and surgical stores.

"They really have been kind beyond word.

"If they only could see for themselves how far their gifts go to relieve the sufferings of our wounded soldiers they would, I think, feel that they had their reward."

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SUCCESSFUL IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Constantin Dumba, has transmitted to the American Red Cross headquarters the following very pleasing communication:

"I am desired to convey to the American Red Cross the Austro-Hungarian Government's very best thanks for the generous, successful activity exercised in favor of the Austrian and Hungarian war relief organizations and for valuable donations which again prove the noble aim of the American Red Cross for mitigation of fate of war victims."

From Count Rudolph Traun, of the Central Organization of the Austrian Red Cross the American Red Cross has received a grateful letter. The communication, addressed to the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, in Vienna, and transmitted by the Ambassador to the American Red Cross through the State Department, says in part:

"On behalf of the Central Organization of the Austrian Society of the Red Cross, I take the liberty of requesting you kindly to transmit our most sincere thanks to your august Government and to the American Society of the Red Cross for the generous donation of $5,000, which amount I had the honor of placing at the disposition of the American auxiliary division in charge of the Imperial and Royal Reserve Hospital.

The generosity displayed in these serious days by our sister society in America furnishes ample evidence of the noble and humane spirit with which your country is imbued.

"It is not alone our society, but the whole population of Vienna, which admires the manner in which the auxiliary expedition is so completely fitted out, and we all entertain the best wishes for the successful efforts of your splendid physicians and your highly competent nurses."

Count Andreas Csekonics, President of the Hungarian Red Cross, has sent the American Red Cross official acknowledgement of the receipt of and warm thanks for a recent contribution of $5,000, which has been applied to the needs of the American Red Cross Hospital in Buda-Pest. The note from Count Csekonics was conveyed through Ambassador Penfield.

PRINCE HENRY IS GRATEFUL

Some interesting communications have recently came to American Red Cross headquarters from Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to The Netherlands. One of them is from His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, in which the Prince Consort acknowledged receipt of a check for $5,000 from the Ameircan Red Cross for use by The Netherlands Red Cross in the European war relief work.

"Thanking Your Excellency for the renewed token of sympathy which the American nation again bestows on our charity work," writes the Prince, who is President of The Netherlands Red Cross, "I will deem it a favor if Your Excellency will kindly transmit to the Committee of the American Red Cross my warmest thanks for this so generous gift."

GERMAN SUPPLIES RECEIVED

By cable, Minister van Dyke advises that 325 boxes of hospital supplies recently forwarded by the American Red Cross on the steamer Aymeric for the German

HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN MOTHER OF ENGLAND, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

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Red Cross have reached Rotterdam and will be promptly sent on to Berlin. The Minister also advises of the receipt of a supplementary shipment of 200 boxes of similar supplies for use in relief work among the Belgians, also shipped on the Aymeric.

Through the kindness of The Netherlands government, Minister van Dyke advises, American Red Cross supplies have been transported free of charge by the railways of the country, not only supplies destined for Holland but for Germany and Austria as well. Hospital garments for Belgian relief have been very welcome, says the Minister, who continues:

"Every relief camp here has a hospital connected with it. I have visited a number of them. They are almost always full, for when people have passed through such hardship and strain as the Belgian refugees have had to suffer, a number of old people and little children are sure to be ill.

"In the big relief camp at Nunspeet, which has from seven to ten thousand people in it all the time, there have been thus far only two deaths of adults, which is a very creditable record. But among the children, especially among the babies, there has been unfortunately an epidemic of measles, which has caused a considerable number of deaths. Every effort is now being made to eradicate this disease by isolation and by the best medical attention."

Activities for Belgians

"I received such touching letters of gratitude for the beautiful warm things sent by the Red Cross to the Belgian refugees," writes Madame Lydia Loudon, the American wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland, "that I feel such thanks should be sent at once to the American Red Cross. Apart from the camps I managed to find poor families grouped in small numbers and very cold. I sent special parcels to these. I also was able to send a large supply of blankets into the province of Namur, where the people were in great need. The boxes left over were sent to the camps.

"Many, many thanks again."

Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States, has written to the American Red Cross advising that his government have informed him of the receipt of $6,000 lately contributed to the Belgian Red Cross by the American Red Cross. Concluding, he says:

"I am also instructed to express to the American Red Cross the feelings of deep gratitude of the Government of the King."

WHY?

AN interesting bit of mail received at American Red Cross headquarters lately from Europe was accompanied by a picture which showed a group of soldiers in a watch tower waiting anxiously for some hazardous duty. The note, from one of the men in the picture, indicates somewhat the affliction the soldier must endure while all about him rages a terrible nightmare of struggling and bloodshedding.

"All the brave ones and the good ones have answered and are gone," he writes. "Some of them are beyond recall now. The old ones and the physically unfit are left to be England, Belgium, Germany, France—and Europe—tomorrow . . .

"I'm only a normal soldier, I'm only a common subject, and perhaps I don't understand; but I am facing my Christian brother with a heavy gun and a bayonet, and I meet the same hopeless look in his eye that is in mine, and all the time I am asking 'Why? Why?'"

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PASADENA STEPS TO THE FRONT

By CHARLES J. O'CONNOR
Director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross

ONE of the youngest chapters of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross has shown remarkable efficiency in its work of war relief and has performed a three-fold service. This, the Pasadena Chapter, held its first meeting November 1, 1914. Its success is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Scherer, President of Throop College of Technology, who enlisted in the cause some earnest and capable men and women. Among others the widow of President Garfield signed the petition for a chapter and has shown a keen interest in its affairs.

A visit to its headquarters made by the Director of the Division recently was a source of much pleasure and illustrated the flexible and practical nature of the Red Cross as an organization. When the Chapter was first formed and was ready to help in European war relief the executive committee was told that Pasadena, like so many cities of the Southwest, had its own heavy burden of unemployed and indigent health seekers and that charity began at home. The committee promptly answered this objection by making its aid to the sufferers in Europe help the sufferers at home. In the process it gave the community an instructive object lesson in social work. It devoted its efforts mainly to what would yield under the circumstances the greatest return to the Red Cross, that is, securing hospital supplies and clothing.

It Operates Economically

Its work at the time of the visit was running as smoothly as that of a department store. In making clothing for wounded soldiers—one of the chief lines of work—the cloth, which was either donated or bought at a low price from local merchants, was cut at headquarters and given out to women who in some cases volunteered their service, in others were paid by the piece. The paid workers were women who were proved to be in need of work and deserving of it. All work had to pass inspection before it was paid for. The cost of the finished garments, which were of good material and well made, was less than they could have been bought for at wholesale.

The making of surgical dressings and other supplies was conducted in the same orderly, efficient manner. All supplies were carefully packed. Accurate records of the workers and the work done were kept, and were found very useful.

The paid workers numbered 77, and there were 230 volunteers who rendered service of various kinds. Already many large cases had been shipped and others were being packed. The supplies forwarded at the time of my visit included 2,008 made garments, 635 knitted garments, and 1,600 surgical dressings.

A few of the interesting things noted were these:

The pieces of cloth left from the cutting were made into pads and pillows.

There was a personal interest in the work because two of the Red Cross nurses now in Europe, Miss Hay and Miss Anderson, had each been superintendent of the Pasadena Hospital.

A special donation of 10,000 pounds of chloroform was made through the Chapter.

"The "melting pot" contained in addition to other articles a crocheted bed spread that took two years to make.

The window display attracted much attention.

Although this Chapter is only three months old at this writing it has a membership of about 250 and has a secure place in the heart of the community.

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A CO-OPERATIVE TEA GARDEN

European Relief Feature of the International Flower Show an "All-together" Success

By HELEN F. DRAPER

EARLY in January Mr. Frederic R. Newbold, Treasurer of the Horticultural Society of New York, offered to the Red Cross space for a Tea Garden in the Grand Central Palace, in connection with the International Flower Show, suggesting that the proceeds should be for European war relief.

It seemed for the moment as if this were almost too large an undertaking, with the amount of routine work ahead of us; but it occurred to us, also, that it was an opportunity to invite all the committees interested in relieving the misery abroad to come together and work together for this common cause. A conference was, therefore, arranged with a few people, among them Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who, having worked ably and eagerly in the cause of the Red Cross all winter, was ready with much enthusiasm to assume the chief responsibility in connection with this venture.

So, when the Flower Show opened on March 17, there was in connection with it a most lovely Tea Garden, designed by Mr. William A. Delano. There was a Committee on Decoration—Mrs. Tiffany, Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, and Mr. William A. Delano—responsible for the Garden, which was presented complete to the committees who had been invited to take part, through the generosity of a good friend of the Red Cross, who offered to pay all necessary expenses, which were small because of the hearty co-operation of every one to whom the committees applied for assistance.

A CO-OPERATIVE UNDERTAKING

Tea was served each day by a Chapter of the Red Cross. On the opening day, the New York County Chapter shared with the Committee of Mercy; on the second day, the Brooklyn Chapter shared with the Secours Nationale; on the third day the Westchester County Chapter with the American Polish Relief Committee; on the fourth day, the Bronx County Chapter with the Belgian Relief Committee. On the fifth day, it fell again to the New York County Chapter to share with the Vacation War Relief Committee; on the sixth day, the British War Relief Committee shared with the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris; and on the seventh day, the Van Courtlandt Chapter shared with the German Relief Committee.

The fact that on each of these days a different hotel supplied the food served in the Garden helped greatly in making the expense very small; and when it is considered that the attendance varied from five hundred to twelve hundred people, it may be readily understood what a generous contribution on the part of the hotels this meant. The hotels included in this co-operation were the Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton, Gotham, Biltmore, McAlpin, Plaza, Astor, and St. Regis; and the committees desire to express to the management of these hotels their very great appreciation of their donations.

The list of those contributing in many ways to the beauty, equipment and practical machinery of the Garden is too long to be enumerated here, but it is this quite wonderful example of co-operation of committees and contributors which made it possible to divide equally between the committees in charge each day the entire proceeds of about $6,000.

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Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTORS TO WHOM IS DUE THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE TEA GARDEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW. MR. FREDERIC R. NEWBOLD, TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; MRS. BELMONT TIFFANY, WHO TOOK AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE GARDEN MANAGEMENT, AND MRS. DRAPER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. MRS. DRAPER IS SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

ORCHID BRINGS $1,000

Added to this, Mr. Clement Moore presented to the Red Cross a new variety of orchid, which was named "The Queen of the Belgians." This orchid was sold for $1,000, the money to be applied to the work of the American Red Cross in Belgium.

In connection with the Tea Garden there was a dancing pavilion which proved a great attraction. We were fortunate in having the Twelfth Band, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Totten, the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, and also the Ballalaika Orchestra. There was exhibition dancing by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Maurice and his partner, and the "Marvelous Millers."

The Tea Garden was considered a great success, and every one who took part enjoyed this opportunity of working together for the cause. Even in peaceful conditions the Red Cross has a beneficent work to do. In this time of international warfare the eyes of the world are turned to the Red Cross and what is being done for the relief of the suffering people. In this country, and in this city, there are many committees working independently, with, however, a friendly and co-operative spirit, as shown by the list of those who contributed to the success of the Tea Garden.

BOUND FOR RUSSIA

One American surgeon of wide military experience and eleven enrolled American Red Cross trained nurses sailed recently for distant Kief, Russia, on the Norwegian-American Line steamer Bergensfjord.

The surgeon is Dr. Harry Hamilton Snively, of Columbus, Ohio, who will assume direction of American Red Cross work behind the Russian lines. Dr. Snively has been a surgeon in the Ohio National Guard for twelve years and was in charge of the second field hospital of that organization. He has been a medical instructor in the Ohio University Medical School and had much surgical practice.

The nurses who take the places of other American nurses are: Misses Cora V. Johnson, Aurel Baker, Sara Hibbert, Katherine Bartlett, Eleanor Soukup, of Chicago; Misses Marion Echternach, Anna Roumaine Smith, Clara Barndollar, of Philadelphia; Miss Sara A. Lee, of Lakewood, N. J.; Miss Mabel Burnham Rich, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Hettie Reinhardt, of Salisbury, N. C.

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The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.—*Bacon.*

RELIEF CAMPAIGN NOW MOST ACTIVE

There have been few periods in the life of the reorganized American Red Cross, that is to say in ten years, as active and as fraught with potential good for humanity as the last few weeks. Incident to the development of a plague of typhus and other deadly fevers in Southeast Europe, the high-water mark thus far of the European war relief work of the American Red Cross was reached. Co-operated with by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Serbian Relief Committee, the Red Cross has sent abroad, at an initial expense of $50,000, a commission of American medical scientists of note, heavily equipped with sanitary supplies, for the purpose of coping with the epidemics, which, added to the toll of warfare, are depopulating at an alarming rate a number of South European countries. This is a huge undertaking in the interest of all peoples in the war area, and Serbia is the starting point merely.

The American Red Cross needs funds now more than ever to assist in furthering its aggressive relief measures abroad. Its trained personnel in the European field seeking to minimize the unutterable suffering of war and pestilence now numbers three hundred surgeons, and nurses, and shipments of hospital supplies from this country continue to be made in large consignments to the Red Cross societies of the various nations involved.

Every American interested in humanitarian undertakings and particularly in the activities of his Government's own official Red Cross should read the article in this issue of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE entitled "Eight Months of European Relief Work," which summarizes from the beginning of the war to April 8, 1915, just what has been done in the distressed Old World by the organization.

MORE SACRIFICES ON HUMANITY'S ALTAR

American Red Cross headquarters feels keenly the loss of two of its splendid surgeons in Serbia from typhus. Doctors Magruder and Donnelly died serving their fellow man. Many noble sacrifices have indeed been made by the medical profession in the interest of humanity in efforts to conquer infectious and highly fatal maladies. Many have given the supreme sacrifice of their life, and in such cases their loved ones at home who yielded them to respond to such calls deserve equal honor with the dead.

"I love to believe that no heroic sacrifice is ever lost," said the martyred President Garfield.

MRS. HARRIMAN AIDS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who is a member of the American Red Cross First Aid Committee and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Railroads of that Committee, has recently demonstrated very substantially her interest in the extension of first aid instruction and accident prevention. This is one of the important home activities of the American Red Cross, and through the physicians of the First Aid Department of its Bureau of Medical Service such instruction is given to lumbermen, electric workers, miners and other industrial employes.

Mrs. Harriman has donated $3,300 to be used to pay the salary and the travel and other legitimate expenses of one of the two physicians now employed by the First Aid Department who are continually engaged in giving instruction to railroad employes. Through Mrs. Har-

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riman's generosity we are thus able to utilize the portion of our funds which heretofore has been spent in that way, for the purpose of employing an additional physician whose services can be directed to extending our work in other fields. Arrangements are now being made to send a physician into the lumber mills and logging camps in the State of Washington, where more than 47,000 men are employed in that industry. The Red Cross has been unable to take this work up before owing to limited funds. Mrs. Harriman has met the situation for us.

That there is need for such first aid instruction among lumbermen is very evident from official figures which show that in the twenty-three months ended September 1, 1913, there were 251 fatalities, 990 men permanently disabled, and 8,420 temporarily totally disabled, as a result of accidents to lumbermen in Washington alone.

The American Red Cross constantly keeps two instruction cars traveling on the railroads of the country. Each car is in charge of a Red Cross staff physician. One car is kept on railroads east of the Mississippi River and the other moves in trans-Mississippi territory.

The members of the Sub-Committee on Railroads of which Mrs. Harriman is Chairman are: Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Manager, Union Pacific Railroad; Mr. Howard Elliott, Chairman, Board of Directors, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Mr. W. G. Lee, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mr. F. D. Underwood, President, Erie Railroad; Mr. C. H. Markham, President, Illinois Central Railroad; Mr. A. L. Mohler, President, Union Pacific Railroad.

Mrs. Harriman has given further proof of her interest in the work of the First Aid Department by purchasing a number of its first aid boxes which she has distributed among railroad officials over the country, in the interest of having them adopt similar boxes on their roads. She endorses the desire of the American Red Cross that all passenger and freight trains operated in the United States shall eventually be equipped with first aid materials, in charge of the conductor or some other responsible person. A knowledge on the part of the public that trains are so equipped will add to their sense of security when traveling.

A RARE LITTLE BOOK ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Dedicated to the hastening of that happy time, which is glimpsed in the hazy distance by an ever-growing and spreading congregation, when

"Man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that,"

the latest book* by that prolific writer and authority on biblical subjects, Dr. George Holley Gilbert, is destined to exercise a potent influence in support of the peace movement which is gaining ground throughout the world. The title of the book is "The Bible and Universal Peace," and it probably is as comprehensive a review of the wars which have occurred in the annals of man as a single volume could be.

Beginning with war as a fact in biblical history, this truly wonderful little book from the student's standpoint carries you through the eleven centuries of tribal strife immediately preceding what is called the Christian era; shows how both parties in great wars frequently appealed to the same God to help their cause; traces the influence of the Bible upon the sentiment for peace, and finally argues forcefully that the Bible and peace are strong allies.

While the Red Cross makes no distinction between creeds or sects, it certainly may be asserted here without risk of offending anyone identified with its strictly neutral and humanitarian organization that this dispassionate, bountiful book will prove of great value in a practical way in doing just what its dedicatory announcement hopes for it to do.

"An ideal unrealized the peace of brotherhood doubtless is, but for a considerable number of people it is not counted as finally unrealizable, indeed, it is thought to be the only peace which will prove permanent and satisfactory," says the author.

*The Bible and Universal Peace, by George Holley Gilbert, Ph. D., D. D. With a complete general index, and a special index of Scripture references. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

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